

# NOTES 04: CATEGORICAL VARIABLES

Stat 120 | Fall 2025

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## 1 Categorical Variables

Categorical variables are best summarized with a frequency table and visualized using a barplot. When we want to summarize a categorical variable with a single number, we often use a proportion.

Proportion

When we have two categorical variables, we often use a two-way table to summarize them at the same time (also called the joint distribution). We might also care about the marginal distribution (the margins) or conditional distribution (a specific row/column).

Example: Below is the two-way table for our class representing the answers to “Have you taken a CS class before?” and whether the “Environmental Issues” interest box was checked.

	Week 1	Week 7
Yes (Got Sleep)	10	4
No (Not enough sleep)	6	9

- What is the marginal distribution of Sleep?
- What is the conditional distribution of Week among those who did not get enough sleep?
- What is the conditional distribution of Sleep among those who were surveyed in Week 1?
- What is the proportion of students who were surveyed in Week 1?
- Does sleep appear to be independent of week?

## 2 Quantitative Variables

Quantitative variables are best visualized with a histogram or dotplot (depending on sample size)

When describing quantitative variables, we typically care most about the shape and center. When we want to summarize a quantitative variable with a single number, we often choose the mean, median, or mode.

Skewed Right	Symmetric	Skewed Left
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There are various ways to describe the center of the distribution. The three most common are:

Mean

Median

Mode